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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

Fig. 1 has been entered.

Response to Amendment

Claim 12 has been canceled.

Claim 11 has been amended.

Claims 22, and 25 have been amended to correct misspelling.

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 7/11/2005 was filed. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 3/4/2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In regards to applicants' arguments, wherein claim 11 is directed to a method for exchanging data using a wireless connection, and requires providing a user with at least one portable terminal located in a transmission and reception range of at least one network; logging on automatically to establish a connection to the at least one network by the at least one portable terminal; and monitoring a movement of the at least one portable terminal across a boundary of the at least one network, wherein if the movement is to another network, another connection is established to the another network, and wherein for the data exchange, the transmission channel is adapted

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automatically to a type of the at least one portable terminal and a type of data to be transmitted, by an administrator to be assigned to the network, reads on the references cited of Lee and Zhang.

As stated in arguments in page 9, the applicants' argues that the Lee reference is concern with a wireless local loop network and interactions with a cellular network so that a portable device or devices can interoperate in both types of networks, furthermore, the applicants' argues that the Zhang reference is concern with transmitting or delivering media types streams over a Adaptive cellular network or 3G W-CDMA, it is obvious that one with ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to combine these reference for advantages that are stated in cited references of Lee and Zhang, since Lee is dealing with a wireless local loop network and a cellular network, there is no indication that the cellular network of Zhang could be excluded from been used in that of the system and method of Lee, therefore, the examiner takes the stand that the prior art references cited read on the applicants' claimed limitations.

The remaining rejected claims either depend from or recite features analogous to those of claim 11, those claims are reasonably broad and read on the cited references of Lee and Zhang, therefore, rejection is maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claim 11-21 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee et al. (US 6909705 B1), and in view of Zhang et al. (US 20020054578 A1).

Regarding claim 11. Lee et al. discloses a method for exchanging data using a wireless connection (title, abstract, col. 1 lines: 15-18, col. 2 lines: 9-14, 38-41, 45-67—col. 7 lines: 2, Lee et al. teaches wireless communication), comprising: providing a user with at least one portable terminal located in a transmission and reception range of at least one network (fig. 1, col. 3 lines: 3-30, Lee et al. teaches Bluetooth-enabled devices communicating within a network);

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logging on automatically to establish a connection to the at least one network by the at least one portable terminal (col. 3 lines: 44-65, Lee et al. teaches that authentication authorization may be supported by the administrative infrastructure and intelligence for the Bluetooth network, hence, logging on automatically to at least one network);

However, Lee et al. does not disclose in detail providing a transmission channel available for the exchanging data within a framework of the connection established; wherein for the data exchange, the transmission channel is adapted automatically to a type of the at least one portable terminal and a type of data to be transmitted, by an administrator to be assigned to the network; nevertheless, Zhang et al. teaches providing a transmission channel available for data transmission within the connection established; transmission channel is adapted automatically to a type of the at least one portable terminal and a type of data to be transmitted by an administrator to be assigned to the network (title, abstract, fig. 1a-5, ¶: 49-53, 57-59, Zhang et al. teaches monitoring transmission channels and their quality of service, furthermore, the wireless host provide type of data to be adapted to users requesting services provided by the host of the 3G wireless network). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to specifically include providing a transmission channel for exchanging data of interest within a framework of the connection established, the transmission channel is adapted automatically to a type of the at least one portable terminal and a type of data to be transmitted by an administrator to be assigned to the network, as taught by Zhang et al. for the purposes of dynamically adaptations in transmissions (abstract). One skilled in the art would be

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motivated to make the combination of Lee et al. with that of the teachings of Zhang et al. to allow mobile devices in short range to communicate in different networks with different types of wireless transmission characteristics automatically as stated in references cited.

monitoring a movement of the at least one portable terminal across a boundary of the at least one network (col. 4 lines: 38-40, Lee et al. teaches handoff between networks using location data, signal quality or signal strength),
wherein if the movement is to another network, another connection is established to the another network (fig. 1, col. 4 lines: 38-52, Lee et al. teaches handoff between different networks).

Regarding claim 25. Lee et al. discloses an administrator comprising:

a first interface to an external network (fig. 1, col. 2 lines: 45--col. 3 lines: 2, Lee et al. teaches first interface to an external network);

a second interface (fig. 1, col. 2 lines: 45--col. 3 lines: 2, Lee et al. teaches second interface); and

a router module, wherein via the first and second interfaces a radio link suitable for data transmission is producible to a terminal present in a transmission and a reception range (col. 3 lines: 66—col. 4 lines: 5, col. 5 lines: 7-10, Lee et al. teaches routing tables for routing hence router module is present between first and second interfaces), and wherein the router module determines a type of data waiting for transmission and establishes a connection corresponding to the type of data to the terminal (col. 4 lines: 5, col. 5 lines: 7-10, Lee et al. teaches that connection through router and routing tables

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and other methods and protocols the type of data is transmitted to terminal), the connection established being optimized in view of at least one of the terminal, costs, and transmission speed, and wherein the administrator implements a method for exchanging data using a wireless connection (col. 3 lines: 44-65, Lee et al. teaches cellular network provides the administrative infrastructure and intelligence for the Bluetooth network such as authentication, registration, billing, profiling, roaming, etc... hence, the connection establish being optimized in view of at least one of the terminal, costs, and transmission speed), including:

providing a user with at least one portable terminal located in a transmission and reception range of at least one network (fig. 1, col. 3 lines: 3-30, Lee et al. teaches Bluetooth-enabled devices communicating within a network);

logging on automatically to establish a connection to the at least one network by the at least one portable terminal (col. 3 lines: 44-65, Lee et al. teaches that authentication authorization may be supported by the administrative infrastructure and intelligence for the Bluetooth network, hence, logging on automatically to at least one network);

However, Lee et al. does not discloses in detail providing a transmission channel available for the exchanging data within a framework of the connection established; wherein for the data exchange, the transmission channel is adapted automatically to a type of the at least one portable terminal and a type of data to be transmitted, by an administrator to be assigned to the network; nevertheless, Zhang et al. teaches providing a transmission channel available for data transmission within the connection established; transmission channel is adapted automatically to a type of the at least one

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portable terminal and a type of data to be transmitted by an administrator to be assigned to the network (title, abstract, fig. 1a-5, ¶: 49-53, 57-59, Zhang et al. teaches monitoring transmission channels and their quality of service, furthermore, the wireless host provide type of data to be adapted to users requesting services provided by the host of the 3G wireless network). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to specifically include providing a transmission channel for exchanging data of interest within a framework of the connection established, the transmission channel is adapted automatically to a type of the at least one portable terminal and a type of data to be transmitted by an administrator to be assigned to the network, as taught by Zhang et al. for the purposes of dynamically adaptations in transmissions (abstract). One skilled in the art would be motivated to make the combination of Lee et al. with that of the teachings of Zhang et al. to allow mobile devices in short range to communicate in different networks with different types of wireless transmission characteristics automatically as stated in references cited.

Consider claim 13. The method as recited in claim 11, the combination discloses wherein the administrator is a permanently installed terminal (fig. 1c, ¶: 61, Zhang et al. teaches resource management server coupled to wireless network to provide media content requesting users), and the at least one portable terminal gains access to the at least one network which is an external communication network via the administrator (¶: 65-67, Zhang et al. teaches access by mobile to network host to network resources for downloading or streaming data), and any terminal producing access to the administrator

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does so via a short-range radio communication network (fig. 1, col. 3 lines: 3-30, Lee et al. teaches terminal communicating to BT Hub via short range or Bluetooth-enabled network).

Consider claim 14. The method as recited in claim 11, the combination discloses further comprising:

adapting automatically a bandwidth and a handling capacity of the transmission channel to a quantity of data to be transmitted (§: 71, Zhang et al. teaches different broadband services that required different amounts of bandwidth and have different priorities by combination of intelligent admission control, bandwidth reservation and statistical multiplexing).

Consider claim 15. The method as recited in claim 11, the combination discloses further comprising:

selecting the transmission channel from the plurality of available transmission, channels based on at least one of connection costs and handling capacity (col. 1 lines: 63-66, col. 3 lines: 51-65, col. 5 lines: 37-51, Lee et al. teaches selecting correct appropriate transmission for mobile terminal with network based on several parameters including that of costs and handling capacity).

Consider claim 16. The method as recited in claim 11, the combination discloses further comprising:

transmitting information regarding the type of data from the terminal to the administrator via a short message sent in advance (col. 1 lines: 63-66, col. 3 lines: 51-65, col. 5 lines: 37-51, Lee et al. teaches selecting correct appropriate transmission for mobile terminal

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with network based on several parameters including that of costs and handling capacity).

Consider claim 17. The method as recited in claim 11, the combination discloses wherein the administrator itself obtains information regarding the type of data with aid of an analysis of the data waiting for transmission (col. 1 lines: 63-66, col. 3 lines: 51-65, col. 5 lines: 37-51, Lee et al. teaches selecting correct appropriate transmission for mobile terminal with network based on several parameters including that data type through HLR or VLR or RNC or BTS).

Consider claim 18. The method as recited in claim 11, the combination discloses wherein in the course of a connection, a change is automatically carded out between at least one of the transmission channel and other transmission channels, the transmission channel and the bandwidth, the bandwidth and other bandwidths, depending on at least one of requirements and free resources (col. 2 lines: 45-63, Lee et al. teaches handoff between mobile devices and different networks, hence, change is automatically done between the transmission channels and other transmission channels).

Consider claim 19. The method as recited in claim 11, the combination discloses further comprising:
predefining a user profile in the terminal (col. 3 lines: 51-65, Lee et al. teaches having terminals user profile through authorization, accounting and authentication or known as AAA services);
initiating automatically the user profile with a work cycle as soon as the terminal comes

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in contact with the administrator (col. 3 lines: 44-65, Lee et al. teaches cellular network provides the administrative infrastructure and intelligence for the Bluetooth network such as authentication, registration, billing, profiling, roaming, etc... hence, the connection establish being optimized in view of at least one of the terminal, costs, and transmission speed).

Consider claim 20. The method as recited in claim 11, the combination discloses wherein the transmission channel is adapted automatically to a quantity of data to be transmitted (col. 2 lines: 2-5, 54-63, Lee et al. teaches transmission of data adapted to be relayed effectively among different networks).

Consider claim 21. The method as recited in claim 13, the combination discloses wherein the external communication network is one of Internet and a telephone network, and wherein the short-range radio communication network is at least one of Bluetooth and wireless local area network (WLAN) (col. 2 lines: 64—col. 3 lines: 16, Lee et al. teaches internet and telephone network PSTN and Bluetooth and wireless local loop).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 22-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Lee et al. (US 6909705 B1).

Regarding claim 22. Lee et al. discloses an administrator comprising:

a first interface to an external network (fig. 1, col. 2 lines: 45--col. 3 lines: 2, Lee et al. teaches first interface to an external network);

a second interface (fig. 1, col. 2 lines: 45--col. 3 lines: 2, Lee et al. teaches second interface); and

a router module, wherein via the first and second interfaces a radio link suitable for data transmission is producible to a terminal present in a transmission and a reception range (col. 3 lines: 66—col. 4 lines: 5, col. 5 lines: 7-10, Lee et al. teaches routing tables for routing hence router module is present between first and second interfaces), and wherein the router module determines a type of data waiting for transmission and establishes a connection corresponding to the type of data to the terminal (col. 4 lines: 5, col. 5 lines: 7-10, Lee et al. teaches that connection through router and routing tables and other methods and protocols the type of data is transmitted to terminal), the connection established being optimized in view of at least one of the terminal, costs, and transmission speed (col. 3 lines: 44-65, Lee et al. teaches cellular network provides the administrative infrastructure and intelligence for the Bluetooth network such as authentication, registration, billing, profiling, roaming, etc... hence, the connection establish being optimized in view of at least one of the terminal, costs, and transmission speed).

Consider claim 23. The administrator as recited in claim 22, the combination discloses

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wherein the external network is at least one of Internet and a telephone network (col. 2 lines: 64—col. 3 lines: 16, Lee et al. teaches internet and telephone network PSTN and Bluetooth and wireless local loop).

Consider claim 24. The administrator as recited in claim 23, the combination discloses wherein the radio link is a short-range radio link (col. 2 lines: 64—col. 3 lines: 16, Lee et al. teaches internet and telephone network PSTN and Bluetooth and wireless local loop).

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DIEGO HERRERA whose telephone number is (571)272-0907. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lester Kincaid can be reached on (571) 272-7922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Diego Herrera/
Examiner, Art Unit 2617

/Lester Kincaid/
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